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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876. NUMBER 47.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, ROUTES,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
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In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BAILL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

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T. T. BUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

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THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

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W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
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CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHORRE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

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Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
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THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C

THORNTON CONROW, President.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Only God is Great.

certain pacha, dead five thousand years,
Once from his harem fled in sudden tears,
And had this sentence on the city's gate
Deeply engraved: "Only God is great!"
So these four words, above the city's noise,
Hung like the accents of an angel's voice,
And evermore from the high barbican
Saluted each returning caravan.
Lost is that city's glory. Every gust
Lifts with crisp leaves the unknown pacha's dust,
And all is ruin, save one wrinkled gate,
Whereon is written: "Only God is great!"

THE RECOVERED TREASURE.

"Must you go out again, dearest?"

Helen Tracy's wistful blue eyes were lifted to her husband's face as he came into the sitting-room with his overcoat on. He was a tall, stately looking man, with a high forehead and clear brown eyes, and the pleasantest of smiling mouths; but Helen's face had a somewhat in its blonde, oval beauty that reminded you of the hunted fawn or the wild bird stricken down by the sportsman's shot. She was fair as a lily, with hair of bright, rippled gold and large, violet-dark eyes—such a one as you might fancy Saxon Rowena to have been, in short.

"Yes, but I shall soon be home, Nell, so don't worry yourself about me. Harry is asleep, I see."

As he spoke he glanced towards a velvet-cushioned sofa, where a beautiful child of scarcely three summers lay nestling in the flushed, lovely sleep of infancy, with his dark curls thrown back from the dimpled cheeks and one hand underneath the head.

"Yes; he has been in the garden all the afternoon, and fell asleep almost the minute his nurse brought him in."

Dr. Tracy stood a moment looking down upon the child.

"How pretty he grows. Ah, Nelly, we have the most precious treasure Heaven ever gave to his children in this boy."

Mrs. Tracy's lips quivered—the dewy shadow crept into her eyes.

"Oh, Henry, if I only had my little Bertha, too!"

"Still brooding on your lost one, Helen? My dearest, I had hoped that time was healing up that wound in your breast. Is it wise, is it discreet, thus to forget the bounties Heaven has given you in the one gift He has withdrawn?"

"If I could only be certain that she was indeed lost, Henry," sobbed the fair haired woman. "If I could have planted daisies above her grave, and counted her growing years in heaven—but I cannot. She may be in want—she may be ill or suffering, and I so powerless to aid her."

"There can be no doubt that she is dead, Helen," soothed the husband. "Were it otherwise, your brother-in-law would long since have communicated with you."

"If I could only believe it—if I could only ease this aching at my heart," reiterated Helen. "Do not think me ungrateful, Henry, but indeed I cannot forget my little lost Bertha."

At this moment Harry sat up on the sofa, loudly claiming his mother's attention; and Dr. Tracy went away with the pleasant recollection that Helen was smiling back to her boy's smiles. Ah! where was there ever magnetism like the touch of a child's hand to soothe the ache of heart or head?

The flaming crimson belt of the late sunset glowed suddenly above the leafless October woods; the tall trees that skirted the lonely road on either side seemed to stand like gaunt sentinels. Dr. Tracy buttoned his overcoat one or two buttons higher as he drove along the solitary highway, and felt the raw, piercing chill of the evening air; and all the time he was thinking of Helen's words.

She was a widow when he married her, this fair Saxon beauty—a widow whom the death of her handsome foreign swindler of a husband had set free from a bondage almost worse than slavery. Francesco Petroni died; but Paolo Petroni, his brother, lived, a dark, designing man. Bertha, their infant child, had been consigned, by Francesco's desire, to his brother's care, during the illness that proved fatal to him. All the widow's subsequent efforts to regain possession of her little one were futile.

"My dear sister-in-law," said the Italian to her one day, when her appeals and entreaties had been most persistent, "there is one way, and but one way, for you to receive back Bertha."

"And that is"—

"To receive me also—as your husband!"

Paolo Petroni never forgot nor forgave the recoiling movement, the look of horror with which the English widow received his unwelcome proposal.

"You will compel him to give my little one to me, Henry," the poor young mother had said, on the day that made her for the second time a wife. But when Henry Tracy, armed with all the force of the law, went to Milan to demand possession of his little step-daughter, lo! Paolo Petroni had utterly disappeared, and Bertha with him.

Search, inquiry, investigation, proved equally vain; and from that day to this—a period of full six years—neither Dr. Tracy nor his wife had ever heard one word of the little Italian infant whose smile had been the first gleam of light that had fallen across the troubled tide of poor Helen Petroni's foreign life.

It was one of those strange, inexplicable romances of real life that we sometimes encounter amid the most prosaic and commonplace surroundings, and supplied Dr. Tracy with ample materials for thought as he drove through the wild and desolate part of the country.

"Not a particularly pleasant spot this at twilight," soliloquized the doctor, leaning forward to catch a glimpse of a single ray of yellow light that streamed from the window of a cottage a few rods further on. "They've lighted their candles, I see, and it's high time they did, too."

He sprung from his phaeton and entered the cottage without knocking.

It presented no very inviting scene. A ruinous floor, treacherous and uncertain to the unwary footstep; walls where masses of plaster had fallen away, leaving the rough laths exposed; and a fireplace where a few damp logs sputtered and smoked, and did everything but blaze up cheerfully. A hard featured old crone, who was dozing on a stool by the hearth, started up, and begun to curtsey as the doctor entered.

"Well, Mrs. Hopper, and how is the patient?"

"Quiet, sir—quite quiet."

"And the child?"

"As peaceful as a lamb, bless its little heart!"

Dr. Tracy took up the candle and strode across the room to a low bedstead in the most distant corner, where a human figure was dimly outlined beneath a torn and tattered counterpane. Close beside it, with a shower of fleecy, flaxen ringlets mingled with the black, dishevelled locks of the prostrate woman, nestled a child who looked up into the doctor's eyes as he approached with innocent, wondering looks.

"I give her the drops at four o'clock," whined the old woman, "and she hain't made no fuss since. I wouldn't disturb her, 'cause there's nothin' so refreshin' for sick folks as sleep."

"Sleep!" echoed Dr. Tracy, bending to examine the averted face; "my good soul, she's dead!"

"Dead!" shrieked the woman, rushing across the floor—"dead! Come away, child, quick."

The little creature slid to the ground with a composure strangely at variance with her age, and stood alternately eyeing her two companions.

"I hope, doctor, you'll see I don't lose nothin' by the expense I've been to," whined Mrs. Hopper. "I'm a lone widder woman, and"—

"And the biggest harpy in the country!" added Dr. Tracy; "I knew that when I had this poor creature brought here when I found her dying by the roadside the night before last, but I couldn't very well help myself. Don't be alarmed, Mrs. Hopper, you shall not be a sufferer! But about this little girl; I really don't know what to do."

He hesitated an instant, mechanically smoothing the fleecy yellow curls of the little girl.

"I suppose," he said, nodding toward the bed, "she left no money nor valuables of any kind?"

"Not a bit of it, sir, for"—

But the child stepped forward, a fragile bit of a thing, but erect and resolute.

"What did you do with that little bag you took off Nurse Nina's neck?" she asked.

"Bag?" stammered the confounded woman.

"Yes; you took it off her neck last night when you thought I was asleep!"

"The child is dreaming," said Mrs. Hopper, turning red and white.

"But I do not think she is," said the doctor, quietly but firmly. "Give her the bag, Mrs. Hopper."

"I never seen no bag as sure as I live and breathe!" asserted the woman; but Dr. Tracy's quick eye followed the direction of her wandering glance. He stepped across the room and removed the cushion of the stool; beneath it lay a small red leather bag drawn up by a tarnished gilt cord.

"That is my bag," said the child, holding out her small hand.

"Yes; but had I not better keep it for you? And, little one, perhaps I shall take you home with me to-night. It is not well that you should stay in the house with death."

"I am not afraid of death," said the child, gravely. "I saw my uncle Paolo die."

"Who?" demanded Dr. Tracy, turning suddenly around.

"My uncle Paolo."

"And what is your name?"

"Bertha Petroni."

Dr. Tracy's heart seemed to stand still.

"Come here, my child," he said, in a tremulous voice. "Who was this woman that lies dead here?"

"My nurse, Nina."

"And how did she come here?"

A puzzled expression came over the grave little face.

"I don't know, sir; she came to look for some one—I don't know who."

"How old are you, Bertha?"

"I am eight years old."

Dr. Tracy opened the little leather bag; it contained a yellow letter, worn through all the edges, and signed "Helen Petroni," a slender chain of gold and a tiny ring set with turquoises. He closed it again, feeling like one who has unexpectedly encountered some rare, long lost treasure.

"Come, little Bertha, I shall take you home with me," he said, rising.

She put her hand in his with a simple trust that brought the involuntary tears to his eyes, and they drove away, leaving Mrs. Hopper muttering and groaning on the threshold.

All this is serious business. Postal shots have been exchanged between the forces of the United States and those of a power with which we are now at peace. More than this, Major Merriam holds fourteen prisoners, as they are called, the same being fugitives from the Mexican side of the border. They gladly found refuge in the territory upon which they were lately firing, as soon as their own countrymen opened a fire in their rear. Whether these fugitives have been "interned" or are actual prisoners of war does not appear. It does not matter. Their government is just now so busy looking after the revolution in the interior, that it has no time to spare for any consideration of the exact status of the squad. But it is a matter of considerable importance to us to know whether we are to have a political volcano permanently located on the west bank of the stream which divides our territory from that of Mexico. It is an abnormal and exasperating state of things which maintains brigandage on the border in time of peace, and dangerous hostilities in time of domestic warfare.

Meanwhile the revolutionists are gaining strength in Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Puebla, the three states next south and east of the capital. A movement is also made to disrupt the republic by forming a new confederation of the seven states to the north and west, under the name of Sierra Madre. There is not much probability that this scheme of secession will ever amount to anything. Any such movement would result in giving Diaz a new element of strength, if he should succeed; and if the Lerdists should quell the revolt, which is doubtful, this hare-brained project would never be heard of again. The military chieftains of the unhappy republic are now once more coming to the surface. A state of chaos has followed an unusually long period of peace. The names of all the fighting partisans are prominent on one or other of the two sides. Cortina, the cattle thieving commandant of the frontier, is heard of again, though a rumor that he has been shot by Diaz is, unhappily, not confirmed. It is fortunate for us that we have a natural, though insecure boundary line. As it is, the river is a definite line, though it is easily forded. If the present disorders continue, it will be difficult for us to preserve that strict neutrality with Mexico which is our best policy.—*New York Times.*

Accused of Gross Atrocities.

The *Political Correspondence* (newspaper) publishes, from reliable sources, some extraordinary details of atrocities committed by the Bosnian insurgents upon the Mohammedan and Christian inhabitants for refusing to take part in the insurrection. It is alleged that several villages in Chlevna have been destroyed by fire, and that two gendarmes and a Turkish hotel keeper, with his wife and four children, were burnt alive. It is also stated that a Christian who persistently refused to obey the injunctions of the insurgents was massacred with his whole family. After enumerating other instances of atrocities, the paper proceeds to relate that a party of insurgents made a raid on the Kroupa districts, setting fire to two hundred houses in Pasnitza and killing more than two hundred innocent persons. Christians suffer equally with Mohammedans.

Editors have discovered by long and careful observation that the best way to save a man's life, when he is sick, is to expend a good deal of labor in the preparation of an elaborate biographical sketch, to be used in case of death. The victim always gets well.

Came Within One of It.

On a certain occasion, before the poet Saxe had immigrated from Vermont, a gentleman was quoting the opinion of the governor of that State on some political question as if it were conclusive.

"Pshaw, who cares for the governor," said the tall poet. "A governor is no great affair—I once came within one of being a governor myself."

"What!" exclaimed the other, who knew that Saxe was defeated by an immense majority, "What do you mean by one?"

"The candidate of the other party," was the answer.

WAR ON THE BORDER.

The Trouble Between the United States and Mexican Troops—Will Anything Serious Result from Them?

The troubles in Mexico have passed from the domain of the comic and have become serious. They menace ourselves, and nothing that concerns the peace of the country can be trivial. In spite of all the fine sentiment which distinguished tourists, public men, and diplomatists have evoked, the genuine Mexican has no real affection for the United States. Our prosperity and orderly comfort are offensive to the restless and reckless people on the other side of the Rio Grande. It is natural, therefore, that when a revolutionary tornado up what little semblance of law and order there may be left in Mexico, the earliest impulse of each of the contending parties is to break the head of the first American citizen who can be reached. If the *Americano* has property, he is promptly plundered. Whatever happens to the vagabond natives, the foreigner is fleeced, despoiled, and compelled to pay a heavy tax for the privilege of remaining in the miserable country. The American is a foreigner and a heretic; he is the lawful spoil of either party which happens to meet him first. And it is noticeable that the war-cry of each party, faction, and subdivision is the same. Each robs impartially and kills without compunction in the sacred names of "God and Liberty."

All this is admirably exemplified in the present turmoil on the Mexican border. Laredo is a small town on the Texan side of the Rio Bravo, about five hundred miles southwest of Austin. On the opposite side of the stream is New Laredo, on Mexican soil. The latter place was in possession of the government forces. When we say government forces, it should be understood that the troops were attached to the army of the republic when last heard from. There is no knowing what flag they may be flying when these lines are in type. As preparatory to a possible change of base, Quintana, the commander of the Federal troops, levied a "forced loan," as this sort of robbery is called, and an American merchant, Diamond by name, was set down in the list for a goodly sum. He protested, and was clapped into prison. Word coming to the United States commercial agent at New Laredo, he crossed over to the American side of the river and informed Major Merriam, commanding at Laredo, Texas. The major went over and remonstrated with the Mexican commander, who said that he would not be responsible if Diamond's store were broken open and robbed. Some high words ensued, and Merriam finally told Quintana that American citizens should be protected at all hazards. Whereupon the doughty Mexican told the American major that he "might do as he pleased."

The result of this little unpleasantness was that Major Merriam returned to his post and trained his gun upon New Laredo. The Mexicans fired upon the ferry which connects the two opposite points on the river, and finally compelled the withdrawal of the guard on the American side. Merriam then shelled New Laredo, and silenced the Mexican guns. Meantime, the revolutionists menaced New Laredo, and the Mexican Federal troops were obliged to turn their attention in another direction. The town capitulated to the rebels, and the partisans of Diaz are now in possession of that place. Quintana escaped down the river, leaving his threat to shoot Diamond unfulfilled. That hapless citizen disappears in the melee, but is supposed to survive in New Laredo, where he will become the lawful prey of the next man who happens to be the commander of the revolutionary party. All this is serious business. Postal shots have been exchanged between the forces of the United States and those of a power with which we are now at peace. More than this, Major Merriam holds fourteen prisoners, as they are called, the same being fugitives from the Mexican side of the border. They gladly found refuge in the territory upon which they were lately firing, as soon as their own countrymen opened a fire in their rear. Whether these fugitives have been "interned" or are actual prisoners of war does not appear. It does not matter. Their government is just now so busy looking after the revolution in the interior, that it has no time to spare for any consideration of the exact status of the squad. But it is a matter of considerable importance to us to know whether we are to have a political volcano permanently located on the west bank of the stream which divides our territory from that of Mexico. It is an abnormal and exasperating state of things which maintains brigandage on the border in time of peace, and dangerous hostilities in time of domestic warfare.

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A BURIED BOX OF GOLD.

The Treasure that was too Securely Hidden on the Banks of the Arroyo.

Tiburcio Tapia was a Spanish don, who had arisen to considerable affluence in those times, and, besides being the proprietor of the Cucamongo ranch, conducted a small store somewhere above the Catholic church, in what is now called Sonora, Cal. The golden ounces, as they accumulated in the hands of the old don, were all carefully husbanded. Don Tiburcio deposited his golden coin in the bank of mother earth, where he knew that his sight drafts would always be honored. It was his custom to take his son, Ramon, with him, and bury it under ground in some secluded spot. Thus it happened that when Castro was securing the State with his maraunding band, and threatening an attack upon Los Angeles, Don Tiburcio was overcome with solicitude concerning his wealth in money and goods, and taking his son with him one dark night, he went up the banks of the Arroyo Seco, and there the two dug a hole in the sand, and within it they concealed the treasure. They were two wooden boxes, iron bound, and filled with Spanish doubloons, each piece weighing an ounce and valued at $16—$50,000 in his two iron-bound boxes, which he placed in the sand and covered carefully over. And Don Tiburcio marked the spot, so that he might come again in time of safety and reclaim his deposits. Near by he planted a little cross in such a way that it would be concealed from a stranger's view, but be easily recognizable by his son or himself. One arm of the cross pointed to the buried treasure. Then the two led their horses several times across the spot to obliterate the marks of their work, and departed.

Don Turbicio next busied himself in securing the goods of his store. These he carefully packed in boxes preparatory to sending them away, but first he resorted to a stratagem worthy of the shrewd old Spanish stock. He said to his son: "Ramon, I will place a quantity of lead in the bottom of these boxes, and when they are filled with goods, go you and call in some of the neighboring rancheros to assist us in loading them upon the carts. They will perceive the great weight of the boxes, and will say that Don Tiburcio has sent away all of his money by ox teams."

So the goods were dispatched to Don Tiburcio's Cucamongo ranch under charge of his son Ramon, and the inhabitants of the town whispered it about that the don had sent away all of his gold.

Now, while the steady going ox teams are slowly toiling up the valley of San Jose, bearing their freightage of goods to a place of security, Don Tiburcio rests himself at home, in the full belief that he has outwitted the rascal Castro and his band. But alas, what an uncertain thing is human life! Ramon has been gone hardly three days with the teams when Don Tiburcio is stricken with paralysis and laid at the door of death. A messenger is dispatched in haste for the absent son. As soon as the distance can be overcome by the fleetest horse, Ramon returns, but only in time to witness the dying breath of his father. There were few to mourn the death of Don Tiburcio, and when comparative safety is again assured to the town, Ramon repairs to the bank of the Arroyo Seco to unearth his father's gold. The cross is there with its arm pointing to the hidden treasure, but when the sand is turned up there are no iron bound boxes. The gold has been taken away. When Ramon dug up the cross he found beneath it three ounces which had dropped unnoticed into the hole on that eventful night; but this was all he recovered. Then the truth flashed upon the son. His father had removed the boxes to secrete more money in them or to take out some for his use. As it was never his custom to secrete his treasures the second time in one place, he had buried them elsewhere. But where? The secret had died on Don Tiburcio's lips. The inhabitants of the town searched up and down the stream, plowing many a furrow in its banks in hopes to discover the secreted fortune. But their efforts were bootless, and to this day the iron bound money boxes of Don Tiburcio, with $500,000 in Spanish doubloons, lie securely hidden somewhere on the banks of the Arroyo Seco.

On "Going a Courting."

Falling in love is an old fashion and one that will yet endure. Cobbett, a good, sound Englishman, says that "between fifteen and twenty-two all people will fall in love." Shakespeare pushes out this season to the age of forty-five. Old Burton, writing on love melancholy, gives us a still further extension of the case in saying "there be old fools as well as young fools." We find in history that the quaintest, quietest of men, the most outwardly saintly, cold beings have had their moments of intense love madness. Luckily love is as lawful as eating when properly indulged in. We may all of us make up our minds not to oppose it, but to control it. Therefore let us fall in love, "wisely and well." A man who could teach a nation how to do so would deserve a statue of gold.

So much happiness depends upon courtship that it is really a serious matter. Small attentions, a thousand little niceties precede the passion. Cobbett, with his plain English sense, gives a list of eight qualities in a wife which a man should look out for: First, chastity; second, sobriety; third, industry; fourth, frugality; fifth, cleanliness; sixth, knowledge of domestic affairs seventh, good temper; eighth, beauty.

During courtship there should be no roughness, no rude assertion of property. "It should consist," said Sterne, "in a number of quiet attentions, not so pointed as to alarm nor so vague as to be misunderstood." Love, desire, faith, esteem and all the anticipations of hope should be on our side, so that if after the sweet pastime of courtship the day should be stormy and the gusts of misfortune arise a sweet remembrance will cheer us through all.

Why Children are Punished.

First Mother. "Now that baby is getting old enough to understand; you ought to punish her when she is naughty."

Second Mother. "In what way?"

"By slapping her hands or spanking her."

"Strike my darling! It would kill me to do such a thing."

"But if you don't punish her she will ride over you rough-shod."

"I think not; at any rate, wait and see. Still, I would rather she should be a spoiled child than I should do as you suggest. It don't do children any good to whip them."

"Well, at least *it is a relief to us* when they are willful and aggravating."

"That's just my idea. It is because mothers cannot control their anger that they become incensed against their little ones and treat them so. Whipping is a sort of safety valve to their feelings. A true mother should restrain herself, even when provoked. An angry woman cannot act justly, but may often do cruel things, which she will afterwards keenly regret."

Considerable determination and a little type starts a paper; but it takes the printer's devil and a good subscription list to keep it going.

AN OLD TIME ELOPEMENT.

Benjamin West, the Painter, and How Benjamin Franklin Helped him to a Wife.

Writing of the early days of Philadelphia, Rebecca Harding Davis gives us an interesting account of an elopement that in its day created something of a sensation:

Mad Anthony Wayne, then a handsome, gallant, showily dressed young fellow, was often seen on the streets with the mild mannered, apple cheeked Quaker lad, Benjamin West, afterwards the noted painter. Habrought scarcely all his fashionable friends as he could persuade to sit for their portraits to the hungry young artist, and it is hinted not only made a military man of him, but introduced him to charming Miss Betty Shewell, with whom West, in his orderly proper way, fell in love. Miss Shewell's brother, however, being a man with an income, had no mind that his pretty sister should marry a man who had none, and whose occupation was held to be not half so genteel as that of a tailor. He therefore locked Miss Betty up in her room, just about the time that one of the Allens, who was sending a ship laden with grain to the starving Italians, offered Benjamin a passage on her to Leghorn. But love laughed at locksmiths then as now. The Quaker Romeo and his Juliet saw each other, though one was in the garden and the other in the window, and vowed eternal faith. West promised to win fame and money, and his sweetheart promised to come to him to the ends of the earth as soon as he should send her word he had enough of the latter necessary to keep them from starvation. The remainder of the story Bishop White told to Dr. Swift, of Easton, Pennsylvania. West, as we all know, succeeded rapidly in winning both the fame and money, and as soon as he was established first favorite at Hampton Court, sent to Miss Shewell to claim her part of the promise. Her brother was still inexorable, and did not consider a painter, though he were George's own, a fit match for the daughter of a blue-blooded Philadelphia family. He locked Miss Betty up again in her chamber. The story went out through the town. Popular sympathy was with the lovers; Stephen Shewall was denounced as a tyrant; and many glances of pity and encouragement were cast at the high latticed window behind which was the fair captive maiden. The ship was in the harbor, ready to sail, in which West had arranged that his bride should come to him, under the escort of his father. The day arrived for her departure. At this crisis Dr. Franklin appeared as the good angel, and proved himself quite as competent to direct a love affair as the lightning or the draught in a stove. With Bishop White, then a lad of eighteen, and Francis Hopkinson, he went to the ship's captain, and arranged with him to delay starting until night, but to be ready to weigh anchor at a moment's warning. Old Mr. West was then taken on board, and at midnight Franklin, young White and Hopkinson repaired to Stephen Shewell's house, fastened a rope ladder to Miss Betty's window, held it while she descended, and conducted her safely to the ship, which set sail as soon as she was on board. The lovers were married when she landed, and lived long and happily together. But Stephen Shewell never forgave his sister, nor did she or her husband ever return to the United States.

Borrowing Extraordinary.

When Mr. Bounderby, of Germantown, met our reporter one morning he had a grievance, and he soon began to unburden his soul to the listener. He said:

"I'm going to move. I can't stand those Thompsons next door to me any longer. They're the awfullest people to borrow things that I ever saw.

"Take chairs, for instance. She asks us to lend her our chairs three times a day, at every meal; and she borrows the rocking-chair whenever she wants to put the baby to sleep. A couple of times she sent over for a sofa, and when the boy came back with it he said Mrs. Thompson was as mad as thunder, and kept growling around the house all day because there were no castors on it. Last Monday she borrowed our washboiler, and we had to put off our washing till Tuesday. She did some preserving in it, and the consequence was all our clothes were full of preserves. I've got on an undershirt now that I'm mighty doubtful if I'll get off, it's stuck to me so tight. Every now and then she has company, and then she borrows our hired girl and all the parlor furniture; and once, because I wouldn't carry the piano over for her and take down the chandelier, she told our girl that there were rumors about town that I was a reformed pirate.

"And then, on Thursday, Mrs. Thompson sent that boy over to know if Mrs. Bounderby wouldn't lend her our front door. She said theirs was being painted, and she was afraid that the baby would catch cold. When I asked him what he supposed we were going to do to keep comfortable without any front door, he said Mrs. Thompson said she reckoned we might tack up a bedquilt or something.

"But they are the most extraordinary people! Last fourth of July was it? Yes—last fourth of July the boy came over and told Mrs. Bounderby that Mrs. Thompson would be much obliged if she'd lend her the twins for a few minutes. Said Mrs. Thompson wanted 'em to suck off a new bottle top because it made her baby sick to taste fresh India rubber. Cheeky, wasn't it? But that's her way. Yes, sir; I'm going to move. I'd rather live next door to a lunatic asylum and have the maniacs pouring red hot shot over the fence every hour of the day. I would indeed." And Mr. Bounderby walked away to look for a house.

Rosebud Parties.

The New York correspondent of the Elmira *Advertiser* gives the following description of a New York party where young girls make their first appearance in society:

But for deepest dissipation, go to a rosebud party, to which all the ladies invited are seeing their first season in society—that is, if you can get a card for it. No favor dispensed by a kind and charming hostess is so coveted as an invitation to her rosebud party, for the compliment bears on the face of it that she considers you one of the eligibles of her acquaintances. Going, you find the drawing-rooms—nobody says parlors any more, except an old fashioned fellow like myself, we take so closely after the English—hung with fern, smilax and Spirea, feathering from mantel and cornice, baskets of half-blown roses on every stand, and scores of *debutantes* in pink and cream color floating about, all the mischief they learned at Mrs. Meares' or Madame Chegaray's, at $500 a quarter, fresh in their pretty heads. These pretty bacchanals, fresh from uptown boarding schools, waltz the wildest, flirt the deepest, and sip champagne the most defiantly of any belles afloat, unless we except a few of our pretty married women—and do this with more freedom than they will ever find at command again.

Centennial Notes.

Among the structures in the main building that of Netherlands takes the palm. It is built of wood, and is noted, like the pavilions of Sweden and Norway, for the superior excellence of its workmanship. A remarkable feature of this section is a structure divided into five parts by framework, radiating from a common center and marking the outline of a regular pentagon. Above the center rises a dome, and upon the frames are inscribed the names of all the principle public works of the country, models and paintings of which will be exhibited. A corps has been cunningly devised by the architect for the curious Holland officials to view unperceived what is going on in all parts of the main building. Apertures in the sides of the office have been filled with magnifying glasses, thus affording a view *al a* opera glass of the United States and South America, and on the other side of the Atlantic, of Spain, Egypt, Great Britain and dozens of other countries.

Among the Chinese exhibits lacquered ware and rich carvings will be prominent, and the pagodas bounding the main portal of the structure inclosing the entire Chinese space will form very attractive features.

The Brazilian commissioners have erected a structure of the Moresque style, to inclose their section in the main building. It will possess singular attraction in being beautified with most of the colors characteristic of the plumage of the birds peculiar to Brazil.

Arrangements are completed to hold the Centennial billiard tournament in horticultural hall from May 15 to May 27. The contest is to be open to all professionals of acknowledged skill and standing. The game will be the three-ball carom, 300 points up, with two and three-eighth inch balls on 5x10 standard American tables. The Collender international challenge cup rules is to govern the playing. Each player is to contest with every other player. The subscription purse of $5,000 will be apportioned as follows: First prize, $2,000; second prize, $1,200; third prize, $800; fourth prize, $500; fifth prize, $300; sixth prize, $200.

Only seven foreign government buildings are erected, or to be erected within the inclosure of the Centennial exhibition. These are the British, German, Spanish, Brazilian, Japanese, Swedish and Austrian governments, the latter represented by a bakery, which is supposed to be a private venture. France has not yet signified her intention to aid in beautifying the grounds by any characteristic pavilion. The government of Morocco, it is said, will also put up a pavilion; and this, with the Brazilian pavilion, which is to be in the Moresque style, and the Japanese house, will give the grounds an air of strangeness and picturesqueness. The three English buildings promise to be the most interesting of these.

The Early Discovery of Coal.

Bituminous coal, or sea coal, was known upwards of a thousand years ago, in the year 853, but did not come into general use until the sixteenth century, and was not used in the manufacture of iron until the seventeenth century. Anthracite coal came gradually into use so late as the nineteenth century, and was not used as fuel in the manufacture of iron until about s

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., May 10, 1876.

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SLEUTH HOUND.

The Democracy is just now a keen-scented hound on the track of Republican corruption. Its sense of smell is almost powerfully keen. It can strike an old trail, and by force of imagination make it red hot. It will be observed that this power stimulates the pursuit and keeps the hound lively even if it does not result in securing large game. It seems almost a pity that so little should come of such prodigious effort, but human hopes are not the most reliable. Enough corruption was charged—announced just before the New Hampshire election as being almost unearthed—to sink a nation; but New Hampshire was as unmoved as a mill pond at summer twilight. In a word, the thing failed in New Hampshire. The hound ran well, kept his nose to the ground as though on a hot trail, and bayed unmercifully, but he caught no game so far as heard from. Connecticut was plied with the same arts and industry, and with similar results. The dog seems a well endured beast, but he brings home few foxes, and what he does bring are small.

This avidity with which the Democratic press seizes upon every possible chance to make a charge of fraud and corruption against the rival party is not at all a cause for encouragement. It does seem a little strange, however, that all the outcry is met with such utter indifference so far as votes are concerned. The argument is pressed with the utmost vehemence; the charge is draped with every various embellishment to make it impressive; it is reiterated with every show of persistent and profound conviction, and it seems a little strange that it should fall so utterly flat and powerless. The reason is the country knows that the whole outcry is insincere; that it is a mere political trick and kills itself by its transparent hypocrisy.

A MATTER FOR CONGRATULATION.

It should be a matter of pride and congratulation to Republicans that in this sensational and scandal-mongering era no act of dishonesty or wrong has yet been brought home to any Republican leader. The case of BELKNAP does not constitute an exception to this statemet, for he was in no sense a Republican leader. He never voted the Republican ticket, and though a member of the Republican administration, was not even a member of the party. Leaving him out of the case, therefore, we repeat, no prominent Republican has been found guilty of any betrayal of trust or of any wrong doing. The Democratic Congress has given its whole time and efforts this winter to accomplish this result, but without avail. The raid on Senator MORTON was an ignominious failure. The attacks on BRISTOW have proven utterly harmless, and even recoiled on their authors, and BLAINE has so fully expained the charges trumped up against him that even his adversaries have been compelled to say "we are satisfied."

As one result of the Democratic management this winter and of the failure to implicate a single prominent Republican in any wrong doing, we believe the party will go into the campaign stronger and more united than it has been for years

Another man has turned up out West who wants to make an excursion trip to Washington, and have a good time generally at the public expense. He says that the debt statements have been tampered with; that money and bonds reported canceled and destroyed were not so destroyed, but divided among a ring, and other horrible sensational things. The whole story is a very absurd one but perhaps it will be just as well to send him the subpœna, and the certified check for expenses, etc. These Democrats act on the principle that the Government is a goose and he who don't pluck feathers is a fool.

The Republican party is the only party the nation and the world can trust. Its principles are those of civilized men everywhere. It upholds honor between nations and between man and man, and will fulfil its pledges; while the Democratic party and the Southern Democracy have a history which renders trust in them impossible, because they have failed to exhibit any other statesmanship than what is sectional and partisan as opposed to what is demanded for the nations welfare.

There have been some radical changes in the last century. A hundred years ago they kissed a lady's hand; now you kiss her lips—that is, of course, if you happen to be where nobody is looking, and you don't want to disappoint her.—*Ex.*

It may take a hundred years to get from her hand to her mouth, but we never felt that the time was misspent.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, struck the key note when he said: "If the Republicans get on the scent of official fraud' they follow it out; but if the Democrats find the trail leading into their camp, they abandon it."

Prof. W. C. Kerr, the State Geologist, has been appointed orator on the part of North Carolina at the Centennial. A well appointment.

The Democrats are showing their hand This campaign they intend to make one of slander and abuse. Lies are to take the place of facts, and mud throwing will supplant argument. And yet they claim to be the party of intelligence, and fairness, and decency. Heaven save the mark!!

Attempts have been made by Democratic scandal-mongers to blacken the good names of BLAINE and MORTON. Both have completely knocked the slanders in the head. So completely have they done this that both stand higher in the esteem of their countrymen than ever before.

A correspondent from Pamlico suggests the name of I. E. WEST, Esq., of Craven, for Secretary of State. He speaks of him as an earnest and faithful Republican and an able and forcible speaker.

The Centennial Exhibition opens at Philadelphia to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE

Let Our Best Men Be Nominated.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The selection of candidates should not be left to a few "managers," but the matter should be thoroughly canvassed by the people in each county. The importance of selecting a man of high moral character, and of more than ordinary mental ability and acquirements should be fully appreciated. Delegates should be made to understand that the people demand candidates whose reputation extend beyond townships or county; who by their known ability and integrity, will command the votes and hearty support of the better and more intelligent class of the people, and who can lead and control the masses without descending from their own proper level to do so; men who will not only bring out all the votes of actual and outspoken Republicans but who will secure the votes of those who have an innate conviction that we are right, but who have not had the moral courage to vote with us.

This District has the reputation of having better material in the Republican ranks than any other district in the State as well as an actual majority of voters, and yet we are represented, or rather misrepresented in Congress by a Democrat of very ordinary ability. Can we account for this upon any other theory than that we were unfortunate in the selection of a candidate.

If to elect it were only necessary to nominate, and we only disired to send some one to Congress to draw the salary, we need not take any special interest in the action of a nominating convention, but when it is important to send a man to Congress who will reflect honor upon our District, our State and of our Party; when to elect, we need not only the support of all actually in the party, but also of those who wish us well, we at once realize the necessity of sending as delegates to the nominating convention men whose devotion to the true interests of the people and the party, predominates over their desire to serve individuals.

We need not fear the action of a convention composed of such men. From the abundant material in the District, they will be certain to select one who will lead us to victory.

H.

VANDERMIER, N. C., April 28th, 1876.

Settle, Long, Moore and Albertson

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

As far as public sentiment can be learned in this section, Judge Settle is the unanimous choice of the Republicans for Governor. We will have a hot contest this year, and must put men in nomination who are all right in every particular. Our candidates must be men of high character and ability, and besides must be good stump speakers The Conservatives will use their best men, and we must do the same, for the election in this State is important in every way.

Col. Thos. B. Long, of Salisbery combines many of the qualities, a strong candidate ought to posess, and Bertie will support him for Secretary of State, if he desires the position. We think that the First District is intitled to an office on the State ticket and are in favor of a gentleman, who in addition to high social position, and unquestioned integrity, has legal ability to fill the position of Attorney General. We allude of course to A. M. Moore of Edenton. He has on several occasions made a canvass in some of the counties of the District, and as a speaker has few equals. His nomination will add strength to the state ticket, and give general satisfaction.

For Congress we all favor the nomination of Judge Albertson. Of his eminent qualifications for that position no one can raise an objection. He is the man for the place. Bertie will give him an undivided support and six hundred majority, and we have reason to know that the people of Washington, and Tyrell, and other counties will support him with as much enthusiasm. We can redeem this District, and thereby save the State. Albertson can be elected, and if nominated will be in November next.

BERTIE.

Windsor, April 18th 1876.

Proceedings of the Hyde County Republican Convention.

Swan Quarter, N. C.
May 2th 1876.

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman, of the Ex committee the Republicans of Hyde county met in convention to-day at the court house for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial convention. The convention was called to order by Dr A. J. Glover, chairman of the Executive committee and on motion Dr. A. J. Glover, was appointed Chairman and W. A. Carawan, requested to act as secretary.

On motion of J. J. M Gowan. a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

On motion the chairman was requested to appoint two delegates to the State convention, five to the congressional and and ten to the senatorial convention.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates to the respective conventions, To the State Convention Dr. A. J. Glover, W. H. Warren.

To the congressional convention J. J. M. Gowan. James McWilliams, D. S. Willis, B. D. Gibbs, G. W. Davis, to the senatorial convention: Hilliard Gibbs Zack Emery, F. P. Hudson, Riley Credle, Benj Hopkins, David Cutrell, Chas Mann, E. S. Ensley, Eli Guirkins.

The committee through their Chairman reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the principle of the Republican party, as heretofore enunciated are hereby reaffirmed.

Resovled, 2. That we are for the unity of the nation and the just rights of the States; for the full reconciliation and enduring harmony of all sections; for the inviolate preservation of the results of the war and the constitutional rights of every citizen.

Resolved, 3. That we are for the unsparing pursuit, exposure, and punishment of public frauds and official dishonesty; for the elevation of the public service, and pure and efficient goverment.

Resolved, 4. That we are in favor of maintaining untarnished the national credit and honor and of common schools absolutely free from sectarian influence.

Resolved, 5. That we emphatically condemn the dishonesty and treachery of every official who is faithless to his trust, and approve the injunction "let no guilty man, however high, escape."

Resolved, 6. That without regard to past differences we cordially invite all who seek pure and economical goverment by honest and capable officers, to unite with us in mutual and considerate co-operations for the promotion of these ends.

Resolved, 7. That we decl are ourselves in favor of Hon. I. H. Dockery as our first choice as a candidate for Governor and instruct our delegates in the convention to cast the vote of Hyde county for him.

Resolved, 8. That Col. D. M. D. Lindsey is in our opinion eminently suited to represent the interests of this district in the next national congress, and that we recomend his nomination therefor and hereby instruct our delegates in the District Convention to cast the vote of Hyde county for him for the said position.

Resolved, 9. That in the event that none of the delegates appointed by this convention should attend the state or Congressional Convention that Dr. P. John, be appointed proxy to cast the vote of Hyde county in the State Convention and Miles Commander, of E. City, be appointed proxy to cast the votes in the Congressional Convention.

Resolved, 10. That A. W. Simpson, is our first choice for one of the Senators from this district and we hereby recommend him for the said position and instruct our delegates to vote for him for the said position.

On motion of D. S. Willis, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Eli Guirkins, the chairman appointed the following as the county Executive committee: Dr. A. J. Glover, W. A. Carawan, Quash Burtres, Ellis Howard, B. D. Gibbs.

On motion of G. W. Davis, the Chairman was requested to appoint a township Executive Committee consisting of five from each township.

On motion the secretary was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings to the "Constitution" and the "North Carolinian," with a request to publish.

The thanks of the Convention was extended to the Chairman and Secretary for the efficient discharge of their duties.

On motion of G. W. Davis, the convention counselled the utmost unity, perseverance, peace and harmony and adjourned with cheers for the cause.

A. J. GLOVER, Chm'n.
WM. A. CARAWAN, Sec.

Judge Albertson for Congress.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The election to take place in November, is the most important which has occurred since the war. As party men, regardless of individual preference, we ought to unite on the strongest and best men. This district controls, to a great degree, the vote of the State, and we must and can redeem it. To do so, we must all act in concert, and for once, let politicians stand aside, and let the people speak.

Candidates may be nominated, but that does not mean an election. From conventions, there is an appeal to the masses for votes, and our experience teaches us that unless we have unity and fairness we cannot look for success.

Looking then simply to the interests of party and the success of State and National tickets, we do not believe that there is any man in this district who can so thoroughly unite all elements, and make such a successful canvass for Congress as Hon. J. W. Albertson, of Perquimans.

We have the best reasons for stating that no one will be as acceptable to the people south of the sound, as Judge Albertson; and those of us who in times past have looked to him on this side for direction and assistance, know that he will rally all factions to his support.

We must carry this district, and give as large a majority as possible for the State and national candidates, and under the leadership of Albertson we can and will do it.

Chowan gave him 215 majority two years since—the largest majority ever given to any man—and for Congress she will give him 250 majority.

X.

Chowan, N. C., April 28th, 1876.

Col. Lindsey the Man.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

I have taken some pains to learn the feeling, in the ranks of our party, both in Chowan and adjoining counties and I find that there is a unietd feeling *to support the nominee*, let him be who he may. I find a decided preference, however, in favor of Col. Lindsey for Congress. At the time when it required moral courage to be a Republican, he identified himself with our party and in every contest since he has stood in the fore part of the battle. I think Col. Lindsey is the man.

TRUE REPUBLICAN.

Edenton, N. C., April 28th, 1876.

A Correction.

SOUTH MILLS, N. C., May 8th, 1876.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

In the published proceedings of the Republican Convention of Camden county there were two omissions, to wit: J. W. Halstead, who was appointed as one of the delegates to the Congressional Convention, and Dr. P. John and D. Mc D. Lindsey, who were appointed proxies to the State Convention.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Chm'n.

General Belknap's Case.

This very curious fact has been noticed and commented upon here. C. H. Smith who proposed to make a corner in bounty claims permitted to resighn pending an investigation of his scheme. The resignation was the neatest thing in the world. It was placed in the hands of Mr. Clerk Adams, but with the understanding that it was not to be used until the Committee on Rules had reported.

Does any one imagine that if that committee had reported that Smith's conduct was proper that resignation would ever have been accepted? But as the committee reported adversely immediately Mr. G. M. Adams says through the Speaker, that nothing can be done because he has accepted Mr Smith's resignation. The House of Representatives, especially the Kentucky members of it, have made a great fuss because the President acepted General Belknap's resignation pending investigation, though it is well known that the President knew nothing of the nature and extent of the charges against him. But here Mr. Adams the Clerk of the House, knew all about the charges against Smith, knew that the committee was investigating them and that its report might be expected at any moment. He not only accepts Smith's resignation, but he acts as a friendly safe deposit company, whence this resignation might have been withdrawn if the roport was favorable to Smith. This is as if President Gra of a report recommending impeachment and had held it for days awaiting such a contingence Whatever may be said in favor of the action of the majority of the House in the Smith case, it is not very consistent with its "indignation" in the Belknap case.—*Washington City paper.*

being fully informed of the charges against Belknap, had agreed to receive his resignation with the understanding, that it should only be accepted in case

Blue Fish Killing the Herrings.

A gentlemen from the North Carolina fisheries yesterday, informs us that the fishermen are greatly alarmed and discouraged by the devastation made upon the herring schools by the myriads of blue fish infesting the entrances to the inlets, particularly near Nag's Head. Vessels coming up the coast can trace the tracks of blood from the slaughtered herring streaming on the surface of the sea for miles. The blue fish feed on the herrings, and when their appetites are satiated they then destroy them by the million and they are washed upon the beach with every tide.

Popularity.

It is a self-evident fact that unless a person possesses sterling worth he will not have the esteem of his fellow men. It is true, that for a time he may deceive but eventually his faults will be exposed. This is applicable also to articles recommended to the confidence of purchasers. For a brief period by false commendations and glittering exterior, they impose on the people, but as soon as tested they are cast aside. The test of ten years has proven the intrinsic worth of DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE, and to say no preparation enjoys greater popularity. From year to year the demand for it has increased, and new it is in general use both in this and foreign countries. No stronger proof of its value could be given.

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BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines; The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address, W. F. JOHN & BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.

Box 2,044. 23-1y.

Commissioners Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners for Pasquotank County, will meet at the Court House in the town of E. City on the 4th Monday in May 1876, (being the 22nd day of the month) and set two days, for the purpose of revising the tax lists and valuation reported to them for 1876, and otherwise complete the List. At which time and place, any and all persons having any complaint, as to the valuation of their property, or the amount of tax charged against them, can appear and be heard by the Board in regard thereto. Any failing to list with the Assessors in their Township before they return their list to this Board, can do so by applying to this Board, up to the 1st Monday in July next. After 1st Monday in July next, ther will be liable to double Tax, and Fifty Dollars fine, or 30 days imprisonment. The Commissioners must enforce the law.

P. JOHN.
Chm'n Board Co'ty Com.

May 3.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale read
Gardening for Profit!
If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read
Practical Floriculture!
If you wish to Garden for Amusement or for Home Use only, read
Gardening for Pleasure!
ALL BY
Peter Henderson.
Price $1.50 each, post-paid, by mail.
Our Combined Catalogue for 1876, of
EVERYTHING
FOR THE
GARDEN!
Sent Free to all Applicants.
Our large Illustrated Catalogues of *Seeds* and *Plants*, numbering 175 pages, and containing 8 colored plates, sent without charge to purchasers of any of the above three books. Sent to all others on receipt of 50 cents.
Peter Henderson & Co.
35 Cortlandt Street
NEW YORK.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.

NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers will be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1876

at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly.

We cordially invite all Republican Electors, and other voters, without regard to past party affiliations or differences, who favor the humane provisions of our homestead and other exemption laws, who favor the establishment of a system of free schools that will meet the wants of the masses of our people; and also all those who are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of the late fraudulent Convention, which proposes amendments to our State Constitution, to co-operate with us in our efforts to put good men in office and retain for North Carolina an honest and efficient State administration.

Let us all in this centennial year of the anniversary of the birth of this Great Republic renew our pledges of devotion and fealty to the Union.

THOS. B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary,
State Rep. Ex. Committee.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District held at Plymouth, N. C., on Tuesday the 16th of May, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention and transact such other business as may properly come up before the Committee.

P. JOHN, Chm'n.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., April 12th, 1876.

Call For the National Republican Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud, who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest, who are opposed to imparting the credit of the nation by depreceating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chm'n, Rep. Nat. Com.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Sec.

HOME LINE.

Semi-Weekly Line
between
NORFOLK, VA.,
AND ELIZABETH CITY
AND HERTFORD, N. C.
The Fast Sailing Steamer
Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons's Wharf, Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. for the above named places; via Dismal Swamp Canal; reaching E. City at 5 P. M., and Hertford same night.

RETURNING,

leaves Hertford every Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Elizabeth City every Thursday and Sunday at 5 A. M.; arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare from Hertford or E. City to Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each, extra.

☞Freight carried at LOWEST RATES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City.

H. H. SKINNER.
Agent at Hertford,
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.

May-3.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly and ratified the 17th day March, 1875, I will expose to public sale before the Court House door in E. City, N. C., the tracts and lots of land described in the following list; on June the 5th, 1876.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 326 acres, owner unknown. Said piece of land is known as the Commander farm.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 100 acres; the property of Wm. Grumbein.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 140 acres, the property of Geo. H. Brown.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 10 acres belonging to F. M. Godfrey and others, whose names are unknown.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 256 acres, formerly a part of the Perry farm, now the property of Mr. Larkins.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 100 acres, the property of A. Montgomery.

A lot of land in Nixonton township containing 150 acres, and formerly part of the Perry farm and to be sold as the property of Thomas Steck.

One house and lot in Nixonton township, the property of Ann Underwood.

One house and lot in E. City, the property of Osborn Bell.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Lafayette Blount.

One town lot in E. City, the property of W. H. Fuller.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Geo. F. Steele.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Wm. F. Griffin.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Jas. Gatlin.

Ten town lots in E. City, the property of Hosler & Egolf.

One lot of land in Providence township, containing 600 acres, the property of Wiley Riddick.

JOHN T. PRICE, Sheriff.

May 2nd, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHUFAS and JAPAN PEAS.

THE introduction of these crops throughout the South will enable us to keep our stock and fill our smoke-houses as cheaply as it can be done at the West. The chufa is planted in a ridge like potatoes, yields on common land 200 bushels per acre of the richest feed, unequaled for fattening hogs, poultry—and children. One acre will fatten more hogs than ten acres of the best corn, besides furnishing grazing all summer. For the truth of these claims we refer to U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture Washington, or to any agricultural paper in the south. Price by mail, postage paid, 20c a package, 40c a pint, 75c a quart, by express $4 a peck, $15 per bushel.

The Japan Pea fully established its merits several years ago, and is now in universal demand. It grows upright like a cotton stalk, is cultivated like corn, and yields from 150 to 30 bushels an acre on ordinary land. Stock of all kinds relish it and thrive highly on it without other feed. Also excellent for table use. By mail postage paid, 15c a package, 30c a pint 50c a quart. By express, $3 per peck, $17 per bushel. These seed are so scarce and costly that we cannot make any discount to wholesale dealers or granges.

When Southern planters grow their own stock-feed and fatten their own hogs we shall hear no more of hard times and "middle men" for this will put an end to both. If you fear to invest largely, it will cost but a trifle to try these seeds, and, unless your experience differs from all others you will be forever thankful for the trial.

Address, A. F. WHITE & CO.,
March 31st, 1876-2t. Nashville, Tenn.

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1845. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these: Truth Full or Fun, 15c. How to win a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write shorthand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 50c; Long year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 50c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 50c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 50c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliable," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY Why pay double price for goods? Why not do it. The Great N. Y. Dollar Sale, 83 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $3 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address once H. ORMISTON & Co., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 83 Bromfield st., Boston, Mass.

THE

North Carolinian

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and the Best Interests of the First District of North Carolina.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869 AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

TERMS:

Two Dollar and ten cents in advance, which includes the payment of postage.

Address PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Saml Graham Plymouth, N. C.

23-1yr

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Parker's Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure

A certain Preventative and speedy Cure for Cholera and all kindred diseases in hogs and chickens.

Single box	$1 00
Six Boxes	5 00
Twelve Boxes	9 00

Thousands of Farmers

in Pitt, Edgecombe, Greene, Lenoir, Wilson and Nash counties testify to its efficacy.

TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Address, E. J. PARKER, Proprietor,
42-4t. Toisnot, N. C.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the first places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
COLORED
POPLINS,
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINT
AND SCARFS
BLACK SILK

Table Damask & Towel
White Good great varity.
Hone Comb Cloaking for coats,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi.
and 1-2 Ble 8,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Children

SHOES:

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An Illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it, it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and gives to faded cheeks the freshness of youth, the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in the work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

PURE TEAS—IN SEALED PACKAGES,

Direct from China and Japan.

DELIVERED AT YOUR OWN DOOR, fresh from the GARDENS of their GROWTH

Imported direct by

THE

Wells Tea Company

201 FULTON, STREET, N. Y.

The difficulty of getting pure Teas of really fine quality in the United States, has induced THE WELLS TEA COMPANY to ship their Teas in sealed packages direct from the gardens in which they are grown, and as a further guarantee of their being delivered in their genuine state, they entrust the sale of them only to reliable Agents—the name of the nearest Agent to you is printed at the foot of this advertisement—so that the Teas pass through none but responsible hands, and will be delivered at your own door as fresh as when they left the gardens of China and Japan; the price also is printed on each package, so that no error can occur.

Everybody buys Tea.

Everybody wishes to buy it at first hands—the best qualities at the lowest prices.

Everybody desires—when they find a Tea suitable to their tastes—to be certain of getting the same article always.

You can have all these advantages by buying of

THE

Wells Tea Company.

Because they import their own Teas, and sell them at wholesale prices—without the six or eight intermediate profits usually charged.

Because the quality is better at the price than is sold by any other house.

Because their long experience in China and Japan enables them to make better selections than ordinary Dealers—and to import them with greater advantages,

Because they absolutely guarantee the quality of all their goods—and keep them to one invariable standard, so that you can always rely on them.

Because they do business for cash only—and therefore make no extra profit from good customers to cover losses by bad debts.

Because their agents are responsible and reliable men—who deliver Teas precisely as received from the Company.

Because having once tried these Teas, you will not need to go elsewhere hereafter.

WANTED—A Druggist, or other first-class merchant, in every town and city in the United States, to whom will be given the SOLE AGENCY for that locality.

Address, for terms and full particulars,

THE WELLS TEA CO.,
201 Fulton Street, N. Y.
P. O. Box 4560. 42

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of its products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the susceptibility of the people, in great fertility, and variety of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has one buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $2½ per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numer

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

The dwelling house of GEO. WOOD, at Newbegun, was burned down last week. It caught fire through accident.

The Chowan Baptist Association will hold its annual session this year at Newland, this county, beginning on Tuesday next, and a large number of ministers and laymen will be in attendance.

A colored man named ISAAC WHITBREE, of this place, was brought before Justice WILCOX on Saturday, on the charge of attempting to steal a heifer from EVAN PRITCHARD. On default of bail, he was committed to jail to appear at the next term of our Superior Court.

On last Friday night the barn of THOMAS MARKHAM, in Nixonton township, this county, was destroyed by fire. It was clearly the work of an incendiary, as a horse in the stable was found with its throat cut.

Mrs. PINCKARD, a lady 65 years of age, is in town, canvassing for a new book written by herself. Her object is to raise funds to educate her fatherless grand children. It is highly recommended by those who have read it. Buy for the cause is a good one.

The Democrats profess to have a contempt for "negro suffrage," and yet when, through the influence of a little whisky or a bribe, they induce a few of the more ignorant and depraved to vote their ticket, how lavish they are in their praises and how they laud their "manhood" and "independence"!! Oh dear

Brother CREECY tallies one. The recent indisposition of his "Republican cousin" so excited his sympathy as to induce him to publicly parade it. Well, it evinces a tenderness of feeling creditable to even a Democratic heart. It would be ungenerous in us not to reciprocate when the time comes, as come it will.

When a stranger comes to look at our city and country, every citizen should feel himself to be a committee of one specially appointed to give all the information possible and to tender every reasonable attention with a view of making the visit both instructive and pleasant.

Rev. J. L. GARRET occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sabbath morning and evening. It was the first time we ever heard him. We were deeply interested. He is a sound reasoner and an able preacher. There is no danger of any one wanting to slumber during the delivery of his sermons. Full of life, vigor, and his subject, he speaks with great earnestness, enforcing the truth in a manner as to give his auditors no excuse for not carrying it home with them.

Several of our correspondents complain that we have not published their recommendations for Congress. If they could but see the pile of letters on our table they would commiserate rather than chide us. From the beginning we have determined to give each candidate his place, not to say a word certainly as to our own preference. We have done so, and we rigidly adhere to it, that we will admit no communication, no matter by whom written, reflecting on any of the candidates for nomination. It would provoke a controversy that could only result in bad feeling and harm. Friends, your better judgment must teach you that our course is a wise one.

Our Democratic cotemporary around the corner, has been misled by those who furnished him his figures. There was *not* "a full vote polled" at our Municipal election in 1875. The registration then stood 257 white and 266 colored—total 503. The vote polled was only 364. This year there were over 70 new white votes registered and about 32 colored. The total vote was only 372. A large number of voters were absent, the proportion politically being about 1 Democrat to 6 Republicans. On a full vote, giving the Democrats the whole strength of those who have recently joined them, the Republican majority in Elizabeth City is over 60. If this is any consolation to our Democratic "cousins," they are welcome to it.

The sophomore scribblers who write anonymous articles on the management of the county finances, ought to post themselves both as to the law and the facts. If they did they would be less apt to expose their ignorance. The Finance Committee was appointed in accordance with the express provision of the Act of Assembly, and the vouchers, as submitted in their report, underwent the examination of a Democrat who was called in for the purpose. He certified to the correctness of the statement. The records are open to all. We have repeatedly invited those desiring information and satisfaction on any point to call and examine for themselves. All who honestly do this go away satisfied. It is only those who hearken to rumor or have their ears filled with the calumnies circulated by men who have no characters to lose, who are now complaining of the management of the county government. They are mis-informed, mis-led, deceived. And when we think of the false hoods continually whispered in their ears it is not surprising they should feel indignant. Could they be induced to learn the truth—all the facts—their indignation would be turned against the designing demagogues who have caused all the trouble.

"Misrule, corruption, mis-management and peculation" are the charges appearing in the local mouth-piece of the Democratic party against the administration of the city government. So long as their circulation was confined to the foiled and disappointed politicians from whom the sceptre of power has forever departed, we paid, comparatively speaking, but little attention to them, for the public understood their motives and no man can remember the time their veracity ever commanded a premium. But when the Democratic organ here, now claiming to be under respectable and honorable management, allows its columns to be used to give currency to these grave charges, it becomes a different matter. Allowing a reasonable margin for party buncombe, there seems to be an animus back of it—an attack aimed at one man because he *is not a native and to the "manner born."* Now these charges are true, or they are false. If true, what do they imply? Simply that the Mayor and that man's fellow Commissioners the past two years have been a set of scoundrels to aid him in his schemes of plunder, or else a pack of fools not to be able to see how adroitly he was deceiving and using them! Last year the Mayor and two of the Comaissioners were not in political sympathy with him, but they stand high in this community, nevertheless. Does anybody believe that Capt. HARNEY, GEORGE W. BELL or M. B. CULPEPPER are either knaves or idiots? *They sanctioned every measure* proposed by the man against whom these insidious attacks are made! That Board took charge of the corporation with a debt of $1978 22 upon it. With all the disadvantages of its depreciated credit, and the expensive repairs and improvement forced upon them, they handed it over to their successors with the debt reduced to $1798 22. As for the Board just retiring, they have limited the expenditures to the revenue. They have not increased the corporation debt. The city was never better governed—was never more quiet, and peaceful, and orderly. As for "corruption" and "peculation," the people have just rebuked the calumny by re-electing one of the members—the only one a candidate before them. We may be mistaken as to the animus influencing our cotemporary. We hope we are. But we submit to the calm and thoughtful judgment of the better class of native citizens whether the repeated flings at "carpet baggers" is wise; whether it is calculated to encourage the immigration of men of means and enterprise, the very things we all so much need.

Last week the editor of this paper was threatened, through an anonymous letter, with assassination. On Monday morning of this week, as he was on his way to his office, he was brutally attacked with a bludgeon. First abuse, then a threat, then a deadly assault. Believing that the peace and safety of society demand the observance and enforcement of the law of the land, we ever try to practice what we teach—*let the law take its course.* This has long been a deep and settled conviction with us—is a part of our religion. But shall it be demonstrated that there is no protection—that the majesty of law is a farce, then through necessity, each man must take it in his own hands. God forbid that such a time should ever come. As for the NORTH CAROLINIAN, it cannot be muzzled. The freedom of the press is a principle we will maintain while we live.

Local Briefs.

A good place to get a "square meal"—the Albemarle House.—The Sheriff is after delinquent tax payers: See his advertisement.—Hon. J. W. Etheridge, of Manteo, was in the city last week. He reports that the fisheries at Croatan and vicinity did not do very well this season. —There are some people who would have you think they know more than they tell, and others who always tell more than they know.—A friend at our elbow says that in these hard times, when borrowing is so difficult, he'd like to know whether distance still keeps up its time honored habit of lending enchantment to the view. —Who is to be Town Clerk and who Constable, are the questions now? It is said that aspirants are multiplying.—The farmers inform us that the corn is coming up evenly and well.—The regular Union meeting of the Kehukee Bapsitts was held at their church near the Poor House on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. —The last argument of the "defeated" seems to be the bludgeon and the pistol. No good cause requires any such weapons.—A. P. CHERRY, Esq., Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue was in town on Monday and Tuesday, giving *out* and taking *in* the "stamps."

Local Port-Folio.

Sunday boots squeak worse than every day ones—so do Sunday christians. Kissing your sweetheart is like eating soup with a fork—it takes a long time to get enough. The latest definition of life—a struggle to come sufficiently ahead to pay for a respectable funeral. Fee-mail help—postage stamps. The first thing in a boot—the last. Not a bad bosom friend—a clean shirt. Will soon be here—Spring C. Hickens.

Neighboring Counties.

HYDE.—Superior Court at Swan Quarter last week. About the usual business done.—The Republicans held their Convention to select delegates to the District and State Conventions. They were instructed to vote for Dockery for Governor and Lindsey for Congress.

PERQUIMANS.—Hon J. W. ALBERTSON, is absent on a visit to Philadelphia on business in connection with the Centennial.—Gunn and Wm. Bush are building new houses in Hertford.—Judge EURE, has erected a large ware house.—The cotton looks fresh and green.

SOUTH MILLS.—Col. W. B. Rogers President of the D. S. Canal, is out on a visit to this part of the canal, with a view to having the lock, bridges, etc., at this end put in thorough repair soon.—The listing of taxes for this township closed on Saturday last.—The pulpit of M. E. Church at McBrides was filled by Rev. Mr. Martin of E. City on Sunday. Mr. Martin, preached a most excelent sermon and is much admired by the church goers here.—Rev. E. Dodson, agent Indian and domestic missions, preached at Ebenezer Baptist Church.—Representatives P. G. Jno. Jacobs Fidelity Lodge No. 83 and P. G., G. W. Jones Ehringhaus Lodge No. 73 left this morning 8th to attend the Grand Lodge I. O. F. at Raleigh.

Business Locals.

Piles of 10c hats, at Fowler's.

Fowler's lawns are cheap, pretty and good—go see them.

Full stock and low prices, at Fowler's.

Thomas O. Towe is Agent for the sale of "Wolcott's Pain Paint." It never fails to relieve pain. It acts differently from other remedies. It leaves no stain, leaves no smart, and produces only the sensation like that occasioned by the use of cold water. Try a bottle if you suffer from pain of any kind. It will certainly give relief.

The Steamer "Thomas Jefferson," of the Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company, will leave on and after Monday, May 15th, during the season, at 5 o'clock, A. M., instead of 6.
47-2t. W. A. Harney, Agent.

Mary had a little dress, all ruffled, puffed and braded, "Domestic Fashions" gave it shape, the New "Domestic" made it.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J. and not one has a reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds selled on the Braest, Consumption or any desease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. ETHERIDGE, & BRO. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle; 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by HENRY HOOPER, Edenton, N. C., J. W. TURNER, Hertford N. C.

POLITICAL.

The Century of Independence embraces a collection from official sources of the most important documents and statistics connected with the political history of America; also, a chronological record of the principal events from its discovery to the present time, with biographical and historical sketches, etc. Printed in German and English. Nearly 600 pages. Price $2.00. Send for terms to agents.
L. S. MORROW, Indianapolis, Ind. 5t.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the cure of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience and so by addressing in perfect confidence.
27-6m. JOHN B OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES REDUCED,

New Excelsior LawnMower

Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks. New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $200.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Chadborn & Goldwell a

Send for Circular.

Newburgh, N. Y.

BIXBY'S "BEST" BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best," The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S

French Laundry Blue,

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS,

DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the Inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and remedies to cure. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 819 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cure Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases. The only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,
Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.
24-1yr.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS. A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

1847—*ROGERS' BROTHERS*—XII

N. B.—This great improvement in Plated Spoons and Forks is applied to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The trade or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured By The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO.,
Elizabe City, N. C.

April 26th, 1876-tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *with three hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Cofins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs. C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.
C. S. BROWN, Prop.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1.000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 28, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SEMI-STATIONARY PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. [illegible]
BALTIMORE, MD.

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

SAFES WINS ARE THE BEST. CALEF

STANDARD
Fire and Burglar
SAFES.

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track
SCALES.

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

40—tf.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such good as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among he Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and Wool Hernanni, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Lawnes, White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hosiery for Ladies, Misses & Gents, Solid Gold Jewelry for all, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Handkerchiefs, Thimbles, Silver & Triminings, Gutta Percha Buttons, Jet, Pearl plated & Solid Gold Jewelry for variety, Ladies, Misses & Gents, Table Linen, Marsailles Napkins and Doilies, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Provrietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

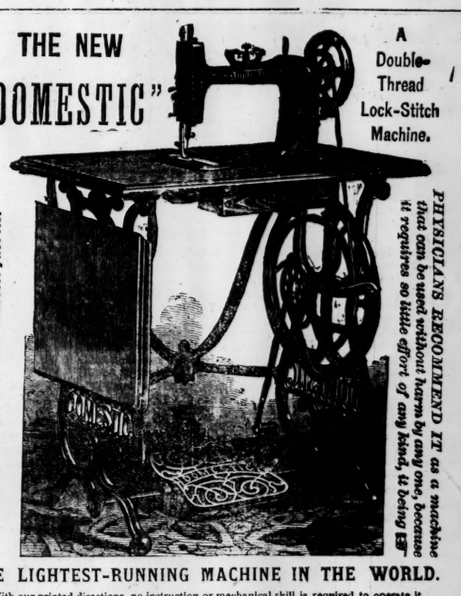
Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.



It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coursest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being EASY

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TIME on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh, ... 9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon ..... 3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon, ... 9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh, ... 3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh, ... 5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon, ... 5,15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon ..... 2,30 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh, ... 2,30 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
Gen'l Superintendant.
-1yr

GOOD NEWS!

The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

Sent free for two stamps. Address,
ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph. Mo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH.
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & confectionery Store

Fish Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Raisins, Currants, Cheese, Butter &c. In short, everything in the line of Confectionery that always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see,

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street. E. City, N. C.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL Painting

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties of the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

JNO. S. WHITE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages &c.

Those in want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Parties promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

Near Brother's Livery Stables.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth .50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

June 18th, 1873.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Useful Hints.

To separate honey from wax, put honeycomb and all in a tin pan upon a moderately warm stove, adding a tablespoonful of water to each pound of honey. Stir occasionally with a piece of wire until the contents of the pan are in a liquid condition. Do not allow boiling to begin. Remove the pan from the fire and set it aside to cool. The cake of wax, to which all impurities will adhere, may then be carefully lifted off with a knife.

If wool be dyed black according to the following recipe, the dye, it is said, does not rub off, the fibers remain loose, and the wool has a desirable reddish cast: Boil the thoroughly washed wool well for an hour and a half in a bath composed, for one hundred pounds of wool, of two and one-half pounds of chromate of potash, three and one-half pounds of alum, one-half pound of blue vitriol, and two pounds of commercial sulphuric acid, and dye it, without rinsing, in fresh water, with twenty pounds of logwood and twenty pounds of Brazil wood. It is advantageous for the color to allow the wool to remain in the mordant for twelve hours.

A good durable whitewash is made as follows: Take half a bushel of freshly burnt lime, slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process, to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, and add to it seven pounds of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; half pound of powdered Spanish whiting; one pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. It must be put on quite hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. About a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard.

Washing the face night and morning in half a pint of water to which the juice of a lemon has been added is said to be a good remedy for freckles.

The secret of raising fine quinces, according to a correspondent of *Inter-Ocean*, is to purchase the orange variety, and set the trees from six to eight feet apart in rich soil. Bandage the stem with two or three wrappings of old cloth as far down in the ground as possible, as the roots start from near the surface. Let the bandages run six or eight inches above the ground, then pack the soil a couple of inches around the bandages. This should be renewed every spring.

Waterproof glue may be made by boiling a pound of common glue in two quarts of skimmed milk. This withstands the action of the weather.—*Scientific American.*

The Farm Fence.

Three strong boards six inches broad, the lower six inches from the ground, the second a foot above it, and the upper eighteen inches above that, will make a fence four and one-half feet high, and will turn any cattle a dairy farmer ought to keep.

I would suggest, says S. Folsom, building such a fence (with broader boards, if this is too low or not strong enough to meet the owner's views) in lengths or panels, by using three crosspieces of inch stuff four to six inches wide, same length as the desired height of the fence when set up—one crosspiece at one end, the second in the center, and the third four inches from the end, and in putting it up use this four inches for a lap at the joints. Use nails that will barely drive through board and crosspiece enough to clinch, and drive them against an iron flat bar to clinch them. Put a nail near each edge of the boards, and when thus nailed together, turn over and drive a nail through the crosspiece to clinch on the center of each board.

Set your posts at such distances as you like, regardless of panel lengths, nailing the lap end of each length on to the crosspieces of the next, without clinching, and nail to the posts only with a view of holding the whole fence thereto, strong at top, slightly at bottom, with little or no post fastening in the middle. This fence will be handy for moving as a whole or taking out a length or more for an opening when and where it may be desired.

By crooking at joints after the manner of rail fence, these lengths may be made self-sustaining, and by raising the forward end it will match into the next length in a dove-tail fashion and be put up with few nails or none and without posts; for, in building, it is easy to make receiving notches and set both end crosspieces in from the end to lock together.

Picket fence, with similar boards for rails and light stuff—even lath—for the paling, can be constructed and put up in the same way.

Permanent posts, or dovetail; such a fence is economical and practical; no patent; try it.

Transplanting Trees.

The people of the United States spend annually millions of dollars for trees. Fully one-half of the trees planted annually are lost inside of two years. If a tree is carefully dug, with plenty of fine, fibrous roots, safely packed (if they are to be shipped any distance), and carefully shielded from the sun and wind after it is removed from the box or package the roots dipped in a sort of paste made of soil and water, and if the ground is not in condition for immediate planting, "heeled in," with care, so that the soil comes in contact with the roots, take my word for it not one tree in fifty will die. Nothing is so conducive to the growth of a tree and protecting it from the drouth as mulching. Half rotted manure, leaves, sawdust, or something similar, may be used, and should be at least six inches deep. A tree thus treated will stand almost any amount of drouth.

Save Your Soapsuds.

Who would throw away a barrelful of soft soap or a box of hard soap? Were it not otherwise useful, it would be of great value as a fertilizer, if spread, in its raw state, about our fruit trees or berry bushes. But, after being dissolved in water and passing through the wash tub, gleaning the imperceptible elements of the best manure from soiled linen, its fertilizing power is vastly increased. Indeed we may almost say that the average soapsuds from the kitchen and laundry is worth more than the soap which produces it. Do not, then, allow your soapsuds to run away wasted, while you have trees which it might benefit.

The Doctors and the Dyspeptics.

We receive, says the New York *Ledger*, a great many communications from correspondents who are suffering from dyspepsia, torpid liver, or some other disease caused by bad digestion, and who wish to know what to do to regain their health. Some of them have tried many doctors and many kinds of treatment, but find themselves to be no better. They are "tired bothering with the doctors," they say, and would like to know if they "had better not let them alone altogether."

It seems that most of the doctors tell their patients to take out-door exercise, to be careful with their diet, and to eat slowly. But it is seldom that the patients, according to their own statements, strictly follow these simple rules. So the doctors cannot be as much at fault as they are generally supposed to be. The last rule, eat slowly, if carried out, would go a great way towards curing a dyspeptic. Almost all people troubled with dyspepsia, or any kindred disease, eat too fast. They hardly ever take time to masticate their food, but *bolt* it almost whole. Let them eat slowly, and when it has become a habit with them to do so, they will have better health, and find life to be sweeter and in every way more desirable.

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks that the trouble with this country is that too many business men want to peddle strawberries instead of codfish.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

What a Visitor at the Grounds Writes to the Newspapers about the Affair.

The grounds are five miles out of town, across the Schuylkill river, on a hundred-acre tract stretching up from Fairmount Park. A few years ago the neighborhood adjacent to the grounds was a quiet country place. Now it resembles a dozen mushroom gold-digging cities all huddled together. In the city proper everything seems to be tinged with Centennial. Every department of trade has prepared itself by doubling its capacity, and if the expectations of these people are not realized, you will hear the crash all the way to New York.

Philadelphia has a funny way of doing many things. The visitor to the great exhibition must come armed exactly with a fifty-cent note. Two quarters won't do. The applicant for admission must have a fifty-cent note, or he will not get in. This note is to be dropped into a locked box, the visitor edges his way in through the arms of a turnstile, a number is registered, and thus the record of visitors is to be kept, and no chances given for subordinates to do any stealing at all.

Few people can fully realize the great extent of the exhibition buildings. The seven departments occupy a tract of fifty acres. There are five gigantic and beautiful edifices. The main structure is 1,880 feet in length, running east and west, and 464 feet in width. It covers over twenty acres. The weight of iron in the roof, trusses, etc., is 5,000,000 pounds. From the north of the main building is the art gallery; thence the walk leads to machinery and agricultural halls. Machinery hall is about 500 feet west of the main building. It is 1,402 feet long, 360 feet wide, with additions, and it covers nearly thirteen acres, not counting upper floors. Sixteen lines of shafting will be turned by a pair of Corliss engines of 1,400 horse power. There are twenty boilers. Steam power and water will be furnished free. The agricultural building covers ten acres; the art gallery is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, and fifty-nine feet in height. The dome is 150 feet from the ground. It is of glass and iron, unique in design, and terminates in a colossal bell. The horticultural building is the most beautiful. It is in the Moresque style of architecture of the twelfth century. It is 383 feet long, and 193 feet wide.

The above are the five buildings proper, erected by the Centennial commission at a cost of several millions.

Scattered all about these immense structures are the buildings of the United States government, the several States and foreign countries, including Turkey and Japan. The latter building is large and unique, made of wood put up by Japs, and there is not a nail in it.

America's greatest collection will be in the government building, which is to represent the United States in peace and in war. The different departments in Washington have charge of this. The amount appropriated is $505,000.

The winding ways and foot walks stretch out about seven miles. The daily capacity of water supply will be over ten millions of gallons. Over five thousand trees have been planted.

All the space in machinery hall is taken up. There will be about 1,000 American exhibitors, 150 English, and 150 from other countries—250 more than were at Vienna. America is clamoring for twice the space that was first assigned in the main building.

A striking feature to the foreigner will be the names of business men displayed on the signs of the Centennial grounds. Nearly all the restaurateurs, caterers, refreshment dealers, and the like have distinctive foreign names. The exposition will not be American in this respect.

Goods began arriving here from all parts of the world early in the present year, and they are all expected to be in by the nineteenth of April. After April 26, unoccupied space is forfeited. The exhibition commences May 10, and keeps open till November 10; all goods to be removed by December 31. Admission, fifty cents.

It required several hours to drive around the buildings, take a look in here and there and gain the desired information. When the exhibition is in full blast a person can spend two weeks in getting through.

From appearances the Centennial will come off just as it was announced. It is believed that everything will be in perfect readiness when the time comes. If this be so the commissioners will deserve credit.

How Postage Stamps are Made.

In printing, steel plates are used, on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work covering them with the colored inks and passing them to a man and a girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put into use in case of necessity. After the small sheets of paper upon which the two hundred stamps are engraved have dried enough, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water, which is better than any other material—for instance, gum arabic, which cracks the paper badly. This paper is also of a peculiar texture—somewhat similar to that used for banknotes. After having been again dried—this time on little racks, which are fanned by steam power for about an hour—they are put in between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two thousand tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in half; each sheet of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who, in as many operations, perforate the sheets between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labeled, and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail bags for dispatching to fulfill orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. About five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the progress of manufacturing, the sheets are counted eleven times.

Breach of Trust.

The New York *Herald*, in view of the recent mysterious departure of a well known lawyer and trustee for several estates, calls for a rigid law for the punishment of breach of trust. The editor says: We must make breach of trust a crime. We must accept no apology like that we hear every hour almost in discussing the cases of these recent defaulters. There is no office more easily executed than that of a trustee. We have securities of the best character in which to invest trust funds. The law should make it a crime for a trustee to use any other. Let the securities be government bonds, trust companies approved by the State laws, and mortgages on real estate so guarded as to allow for depression of business and the fall that is sometimes seen in that generally prime security. We must go into this whole business of trusts with two purposes—first to so arrange our laws that any breach of trust where it affects the management of the estates of widows and children, shall be a felony, to be punished as we punish forgery; and, second, to deal with the offender against this law, in personal and social life, as a criminal of the most despicable grade.

What a fountain of blessing is a cow! She is the mother of beef, the source of butter, the original cause of cheese, to say nothing of shoes, horns, hair combs, and upper leather. A gentle, amiable, ever yielding creature, who has no joy in her family affairs which she does not share with man. We rob her of her milk, and we only care for her that the robbery may be perpetuated.

A BUSINESS LIFE.

Characteristic Incidents of the Late A. T. Stewart, the Merchant Prince.

It is well known that the late A. T. Stewart was extremely superstitious. The slightest incidents or accidents become to him impressive omens. The fact that he caused an apple woman who for many years vended her edibles on the sidewalk in front of his wholesale store to be removed, stand and all, to his uptown store, under the impression that her presence insured his prosperity, is well authenticated. A lady, whose acquaintance he made just previous to the opening of his new store, warned him not to sell anything there until she had first purchased something in the store, and on the opening day, early in the morning, she called and bought nearly $200 worth of goods, principally Irish laces. Years afterward, when Mr. Stewart was in a foreign city, he learned that she was living there in reduced circumstances. Her husband had squandered her fortune. Mr. Stewart sought her out and gave her an elegant suite of apartments, and afterward settled upon her a handsome annuity. He supported her during her life in comparative luxury, because he believed her early purchase in his store had brought him luck.

At the time of the great famine in Ireland Mr. Stewart sent to his suffering countrymen a shipload of provisions. In this he took a course unique and perfect in itself, and illustrating one of the peculiar characteristics of the man. First, he sought for a ship to charter. A British vessel was offered and refused. He wanted a ship of his own country, an American ship. Such a ship was found, new, in fine order, with an American captain and an American crew, and was at once chartered. He then ascertained the amount of the fortune that he brought from Ireland, and added the interest thereto, and there was a very considerable sum, which, in his view, he owed to Ireland, and he resolved to pay the debt. The vessel was laden entirely with both necessary and costly provisions, and with the American flag floating at the foremast she entered the harbor of Belfast. It was one of America's contributions to Ireland, and was so intended by the giver. The arrival of that vessel, and the distribution of the valuable cargo among the suffering poor, produced a profound impression. But the end or prize was not yet complete. The agent at Belfast was directed to advertise for young men and women who desired to go to America, and a free passage was given to as many as the vessel could carry, the only requirement being that the applicant should be of good moral character and able to read and write. A circular was issued by Mr. Stewart himself, and sent to his numerous friends, stating the fact that he expected a large number of young persons, and asking employment for them. When the vessel reached the harbor of New York places had been found for almost every one of the new immigrants. Just after the Franco-Prussian war he sent the bark Hunter, containing 3,812 barrels of flour, as a gift to the suffering French people. His gift of $50,000 to Chicago and his subsequent gift of another $50,000 are fresh in everybody's memory. In 1867 Mr. Stewart went to Paris as one of the representatives from the United States to the great world's exhibition. He was president of the honorary commission appointed by the government.

The first money earned by Mr. Stewart in this country is said to have been paid to him by Isaac F. Bragg, who had a school in Roosevelt street in 1821 or 1822, and who employed Mr. Stewart as his assistant. Mr. Bragg still has in his possession Mr. Stewart's receipt for $50 earned as assistant teacher. Mr. Bragg, who is nearly ninety years old, says that Mr. Stewart abandoned his school because he was offended at being asked to make collections for his employer after school hours. Mr. Bragg gave him a recommendation to a paper house, but before Mr. Stewart received his clerkship he received intelligence from Belfast of the death of a relative who had bequeathed to him a stock of dry goods. The young merchant went to Ireland to look after his windfall, and viewing New York as the best market, he brought his goods to that city and opened his first small store.

It is understood that Mr. Stewart, by his will, has left to Judge Henry Hilton the future management and disposition of all his business affairs. Mr. William Libbey, the only surviving partner of Mr. Stewart, acting in accord with Judge Hilton, will continue the business under the firm name of A. T. Stewart & Co. After the funeral, the business will go on as heretofore, the various factories continuing work as usual. Already the cable has taken messages to the various branch houses—nine in all—in Europe and India, to this effect.

A Publisher's Wedding.

A New York correspondent writes: The next swell wedding will be that of James Gordon Bennett to Miss May. Miss May belongs to the Boston family of that name, and is a very pretty young lady—fresh, witty, and what English people call "clever." Her wedding outfit will be as grand and elaborate as any unlimited outlay of money can make it. Mr. Bennett has given his *fiancee* some very beautiful gifts in jewels, a pearl set costing $7,500 to import. She will wear point lace over white satin looped up with natural orange flowers and buds. Mr. Bennett is having his house at Newport prepared for its future mistress, and is also building a large steam yacht. His entertainments during the summer are looked forward to with much interest and pleasure by his friends and associates. Mr. Bennett is probably the richest young man in New York. His income from the *Herald* is over half a million, and he has the rent of his house at Fort Washington and a hotel which he lately bought in Paris in addition. He has a sailing and steam yacht, town and country houses, no less than twenty thoroughbred horses, packs upon packs of hounds, a dozen carriages, a four-in-hand coach, ponies and a newspaper! He is a member of the Yacht, Jockey and Union clubs, also the Newport gun club, vice-president of the Coaching club, president of the Polo and Rink clubs, and honorary member of the chief clubs in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

The President's Salary.

The bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States from $50,000 to $25,000 per year passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-six to twenty. It cannot of course interfere with the salary of Gen. Grant, as the Constitution provides that the salary of the President shall not be reduced during the term for which he was elected. Three gentlemen known as Presidential aspirants voted in the affirmative, Conkling, Morton and Thurman, and one, Mr. Bayard, against it.

The approval or rejection of the bill by the President, an exchange says, is a matter of great delicacy. Gen. Grant approved the bill doubling his own salary, and his approval of the bill repealing that action would seem rather harsh on his successor. On the other hand, he will be called upon to sign bills cutting down salaries on all sides, even to the clerks and officers in his own household, and it would seem an act of injustice were he to veto a bill cutting down the salary of the Presidential office. Only one other way will be open to the President, and that is, to allow the bill to become a law without his signature by retaining it ten days.

The Communities.

The population of the Communities in the United States, an authority tells us, may be roughly estimated as follows: The Shakers, 2,400; the Harmonists, 100; the Eben-Ezers, 1,500; the Zoarites, 300; the Oneida Perfectionists, 300; the Aurora-Bethel Societies, 600; total, 5,200. They are located in eleven States, namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Oregon.

Two hundred and thirty thousand cubic feet of the best pine are used in making the 20,000,000 matches which the United States annually produce.

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL PRIZES.

Good Chances for Raisers of Big Potatoes and Owners of High Blooded Dogs.

The only department of the Centennial exhibition in which special prizes have been offered to any extent is the agricultural. These prizes will not be awarded by the Centennial commission, but by individuals, and in the agricultural department are, according to the corrected list just furnished by Chief Landreth, as follows: $1,000 by the Jersey cattle club for the best Jersey herd; $1,000 by the Pennsylvania agricultural society for general prizes; $1,000 by the Memphis cotton exchange for the best bale of cotton from any of the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee; $200 by Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Sons for the best display of potatoes in pecks; $100 by Messrs. D. Landreth & Sons, for the best display of vegetables at a stated period; $75 by Chief Landreth, of the agricultural bureau, for the best essay on forestry; $50 by Messrs. Henderson & Sons, for the best essay on the cauliflower, and $50 by the same firm for the best essay on the cultivation of celery; $150 by the Philadelphia produce exchange for the best cheese; $150 by the Northwestern dairymen's association for the best butter and cheese; a prize by the National dairymen's association for the best cheese; $150 by the Pennsylvania poultry society for general prizes; $100 by the New York *Forest and Stream* for a dog prize; two $50 cups, one by the Chicago *Field* and another by C. S. Westcott, for dog prizes; a prize by the Northeastern beekeepers' association; $200 by the proprietors of the "American Food for Cattle" in four prizes of $50 each for each class of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, the owners being required to certify that they have used the food, and a silver cellar by Frank Roan for the best Dachshund or German beagle, of any age. The New York agricultural society offers free transportation to and from Philadelphia for all first-class prize animals from that State.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Vanity is omnivorous.

The smallest hair throws its shadow.

There is nothing insignificant, nothing.

What mighty contests rise from trivial things.

A tomb is a monument placed on the limits of two worlds.

Titles of honor add not to his worth who is himself an honor to his title.

All that tread the globe are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom.

Time well employed is satan's deadliest foe; it leaves no opening for the lurking fiend.

Time, with all its celerity, moves slowly on to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight.

The crowns of kings do not prevent those who wear them from being tormented sometimes by violent headaches.

He that studies only men will get the body of knowledge without the soul; and he that studies only books will get the soul without the body.

A true man never frets about his place in the world, but just slides into it by the gravitation of his nature, and swings there as easily as a star.

The exhibition of real strength is never grotesque. Distortion is the agony of weakness. It is the dislocated mind whose movements are spasmodic.

Whatever that be which thinks, which understands, which wills, which acts, it is something celestial and divine; and, upon that account, must necessarily be eternal.

The human race are sons of sorrow born; and each must have his portion. Vulgar minds refuse or crouch beneath their load; the brave bear theirs without repining.

Out of suffering have emerged the strongest souls, and the most massive characters are seamed with scars. Martyrs have put on their coronation robes glittering with fire, and through their tears have the sorrowful first seen the gates of heaven.

The Hell Gate Excavations.

As very much misconception has laid hold of the popular mind in relation to the manner of exploding the charges in the excavations under the water at Hell Gate, in New York harbor, and the result of such explosion to riparian houses, General Newton gave the writer a detailed account of both, in the hope of allaying fears which have been needlessly and foolishly aroused. In the first place people imagine that the explosive material will be fired at one time in bulk. This is not the case. No single charge will be larger than can be contained in a boring of three inches diameter, tapering off gradually to two inches and a half. No boring will contain more than three pounds of the explosive. The charges will not be fired simultaneously; but there will be, between each explosion, an interval of the fractional part of a second, small indeed, but quite appreciable, enough to make every explosion laterally counteract the earth-wave creating effect of every other explosion.

General Newton said, with much earnestness: "I am so confident of the absolute certainty of what I advance that, so far as the effect of the mere explosion is concerned, I should not hesitate to stand within a hundred feet of the adits at the time of the discharge. The only thing which would render such a position unsafe is the probable large volume of water which will rush through the mouths of the galleries immediately after the explosion. No one should be insane enough to suppose that I would discharge in bulk the nitro-glycerine used; it will be divided into such fractions that practically it will be unfelt in the vicinity of the works." General Newton had bad news for those who have made up their minds that the last act in this long and arduous work is to take place on the fourth of July. The explosion will take place either toward the end of July or in August, but certainly not on the fourth of July. The necessary appropriation has already been voted, and General Newton is sure that should any further amount be required, Congress, in view of the importance of the work, would immediately furnish it.

"Criminal Intent."

A man about fifty-five years old, having red hair and whiskers, took a liking to a woman in Detroit, says the *Free Press*, and, after an hour's conversation, made her an offer of marriage, explaining that he was a widower, and worth four or five thousand dollars. Thinking to have some fun at his expense, the woman replied that she would talk to him if he would go and have his hair and whiskers dyed. He joyfully trotted away, and a barber made the change. It was a sick change, and when the old man returned to the market, the women up there laughed till the tears fell.

"Are you making fun of me?" seriously inquired the widower.

"Oh! what a man—oh! where's the fool-killer?" shouted the female who had promised to be his own true love.

When he discovered that she had been trifling with his feelings he went down to the central station and told his story.

"Look at this job!" he shouted, pointing to his hair and whiskers. "Where's my twelve shillings gone?"

The captain replied that he had better go away and not make a fuss, but the old man was aroused, and he footed it to the police court, and was last seen sitting on the edge of a crippled caneseat chair and demanding of the clerk:

"I will have a warrant! It's criminal intent, I tell you, and somebody's got to suffer!"

WASN'T SATISFIED.—A Manayunk woman found a fish three inches long in her milk, and the next time her milkman called she up and told him that if he didn't stop feeding his cows on fish he would lose her custom. A couple of weeks thereafter, when she discovered a small frog in the milk, she got mad in earnest, and informed the dealer that she didn't think he improved matters much by changing his cows' diet from fish to bullfrogs, and she paid him and told him not to call again.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Greece has found some of her officials guilty of corruption, and has sentenced a former minister of ecclesiastical affairs to one year's imprisonment, three years' deprivation of political rights and pay a fine of $10,000; another minister was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment; and three archbishops were fined double the amounts each had received as bribes....The plague is increasing in Bagdad. ..... Gen. John McDonald and W. O. Avery, of St. Louis, convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds, were sentenced, the first to imprisonment for three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000, the latter to two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.....A hurricane did considerable damage at Germantown, Ky. In one of the houses blown down were eight men, two of whom were killed outright and the others badly injured ..... Gen. Prado, the president-elect of Peru, is traveling about this country on a tour of observation. He is traveling about unostentatiously, accompanied by some of his suite ..... A battle between French troops and five thousand Algerian insurgents took place near Constantine, and resulted in the defeat of the insurgents with a loss of six hundred men, including their leader.....Virginia's delegates to the national Republican convention favor Mr. Blaine for President.

It is reported that the shah of Persia has sent a force of troops to Mesched, a city in northeastern Persia, whence they will wage war against Merv. If the shah succeeds he may be expected to take possession of Merv before Russia can annex it.....A. T. Stewart's will, which was made in 1873, gave his friend and legal adviser, Judge Hilton, the sum of $1,000,000, and the balance of the immense estate to the widow, with the exception of a few small legacies to faithful servants and employees. No money was left for public charity, but in a letter to his wife he expresses the hope that she will carry out his plans for the welfare of his fellow-men, and requests that each of his employees who have served him twenty years shall have $1,000, and those who have served ten years $500..... Richard Kenyon, tax collector of Amboy, Oswego county, N. Y., is a defaulter to an amount ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 ..... A bronze figure of Abraham Lincoln, bought by subscriptions from colored people, was unveiled in Washington by President Grant. Frederick Douglass made the address.....St. Mary's county, Md., has had a shake by an earthquake.....Baby farming in Montreal is being looked into, and it is found that of 719 foundlings consigned to the Gray Nun hospital, last year, only eighty-eight survived..... Several houses and barns were burned at Mechanicsville, Pa., by an incendiary fire, aggregating a loss of $40,000..... The old Greeley mansion at Chappaqua, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

James B. Eads, engineer of the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi, informs the South Pass Jetty company that the jetties show the least depth of water to be fifteen and one-half feet clear. A depth of twenty-two feet extends one mile and three-quarters.....Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner Katie, which left Fort Mulgrave, N. S., for Boston with sixty-five passengers.....Holmes' boot shop in Westborough, Mass., was burned to the ground. The loss is from $50,000 to $60,000.....Wm. Cullen Bryant, of New York, ex-President Woolsey, of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, Horace White, of Illinois, and Carl Schurz, of Missouri, have called for a conference of prominent men to be held in New York city May 15th, to consult about procuring the election of men of high character to the chief offices in the country.....A Russian corvette, while entering the Piraeus lately, foundered, and all on board were drowned.... No further disturbances are apprehended in Malacca.....Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, arrived safely in New York and declined all public attentions....Mrs. A. T. Stewart, for the sum of $1,000,000, has transferred all the property left by her husband, excepting only the real estate in New York city, to Judge Hilton, who, with Mr. Stewart's old partner, Mr. Libby, will carry out all of the dead merchant's enterprises under the old name..... There are 84,200 buildings in New York city, of which 67,156 are dwellings, 4,293 stores and 425 churches....Six suicides were committed in or about New York city in one day....John McNamara shot his betrothed, Ellen M. Callinan, through the heart, in Corning, N. Y., in a fit of jealousy.

The drought is severe in Cuba, and is ruining the growing corn and other crops. In the Vuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop is in bad condition..... The Home Rulers in Limerick endeavored to hold a meeting at the foot of O'Connell's statue, when they were attacked by a body of Nationalists, and a fierce street fight took place, during which over over one hundred persons were injured—six fatally and forty serious.....Extensive insurrections are reported in the Kivor-ying and Shan-see districts, China.....Nine men were drowned at Hannibal, Mo., by the sinking of the towboat Dictator, which was thrown by the current against a bridge with such force as to break her in two ..... The barge Keystone struck a bridge at Albany and sunk, having on board $10,000 worth of goods on the way to the Centennial..... A violent hurricane at Yeddo and Yokohama, Japan, destroyed many houses and did much damage to shipping in the harbors. .....The Senate opened as a high court of impeachment for the trial of ex-Secretary Belknap on the charges presented by the House managers, when Mr. Belknap presented an affidavit setting forth that as he was a private citizen and not an officer of the government at the time of the impeachment he questioned the jurisdiction of the court. The managers asked time to reply, and the case was postponed for two days.

England refuses to give up the forger Winslow unless this government agrees to try him only on the charge for which he is extradited. .....In answer to the appeals of Mr. Moody for money to carry on the religious work in New York, over $100,000 were raised at an afternoon meeting, and in the evening $100,000 more were collected ..... The insurgents defeated the Turks in a sanguinary battle near Nicsic, and the losses were heavy on both sides. The insurgents also captured all the provisions sent by the Turks from Ragusa to Trebinge.....The ship Victory, from Shields, England, for San Francisco, has been lost at sea with captain and sixteen of the crew.... President Grant has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of the President after March 4, 1877.....The steamboat Chauncey Vibbard ran from New York to Albany in six hours and twenty minutes—being the fastest time on record.....Secretary Bristow has issued orders to his subordinates to redeem with silver coin all amounts of fractional currency which may be presented in sums varying from $5 to $100. .....Unless navigation opens early some of the inhabitants of Gaspe, East New Brunswick, in the Dominion, will die of starvation, as the stock is all gone and much suffering already prevails.

Water and Disease.

The *Journal of Chemistry* warns the drinkers of water from wells near dwellings to beware of the typhoid poison, sure to be found sooner or later in those reservoirs, if any of the house drainage can percolate them. The gelatinous matter often found upon the stones of a well is a poison to the human system, probably causing by its spores a fermentation of the blood with abnormal heat or fever. Wholesome untainted water is always free from all color and odor. To test it thoroughly place half a pint in a clear bottle, with a few grains of lump sugar, and expose it, stoppered, to sunlight in a window. If, even after an exposure of eight or ten days, the water becomes turbid it is a sure indication that the water has been contaminated by sewerage of some kind; if it remains perfectly clear it is pure and safe.

Murderers.

Piper, the Boston belfry murderer, spends his time reading and thinking, having given up all hope of escape from the gallows. He says that every night when he retires he can remember exactly what he was doing a year ago that night; and this fact is regarded as quite remarkable, as his memory has not hitherto been considered an uncommon one. Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, also devotes much of his time to reading. He doesn't expect to be hanged.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep.), of Oregon, from the committee on privileges and elections, to which committee was referred the question as to the proper amount of compensation to be paid to P. B. S. Pinchback, late a contestant for a seat from the State of Louisiana, reported a resolution to pay Mr. Pinchback a sum equal to the compensation and mileage of a senator from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest by the Senate. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, presented the petitions of citizens against the passage of any bill allowing an American register to foreign-built vessels. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin. Placed on the calendar. The bill will provide for the coinage of a silver dollar of 412 8-10 grains of standard silver, to be a legal tender for any amount not exceeding $20 in one payment, except for customs dues and interest on the public debt. The legal tender power of the trade dollar is totally abolished. The other existing silver coins are to remain a legal tender for the amounts now fixed by law. The bill allows holders of bullion to exchange it at market value for the new dollars at their face value, or for United States notes at par. The proposed limitation of the issue of the silver dollars to $50,000,000 has not yet been incorporated in the bill.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, called up the House bill making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. Various amendments proposed, appropriating $160,000, were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE

Mr. McCrary (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced the following bills, which were referred: To create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the government bonds advanced to the Union Pacific railroad company; also in relation to the cancellation of mortgages.

The debate on the Hallet Kilbourn case was proceeded with. The resolution offered by Mr. Lynde (Rep.), of Wisconsin, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a return to the writ, and to produce Mr. Kilbourn before the court, was adopted—yeas, 165; nays, 75.

The House took up the report of the election committee on the Alabama contested election case of Bromberg against Haralson. The report being unanimous against the claim of the contestant, Bromberg, and declaring the sitting member, Haralson, entitled to the seat. The report was agreed to.

The Senate Postage Bill.

The bill reported by Mr. Hamlin from the United States Senate postal committee to fix the rate of postage on third-class mail matter and for other purposes, provides in its first section:

That mailable matter of third-class shall embrace pamphlets, occasional publications, regular publications denoted primarily to advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal subscription rates, prices current, catalogues, annuals, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books bound or unbound, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples, merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable matter by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not from their form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of any one engaged in the postal service. It also provides that all liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials and obscene books or papers shall be excluded from the mails.

The second section limits the weight of packages to four pounds, requires them to be postmarked, makes them subject to examination, and prescribes the following rates of postage: For all distances not exceeding 1,000 miles, one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof; for all distances over 1,000 miles, two cents per ounce or fractional part thereof.

The next section provides that postages on third-class matter shall be prepaid by stamps, but if not fully prepaid and the sender is known he must be notified and the amount due collected from him, and in other cases where it has not been the evident intention to underpay, the package shall be forwarded and double the deficiency collected from the party receiving it.

The fourth section allows the names and addresses of senders and the word "From" to be written or printed on each package; also the number and name of the articles inclosed, or the State to which subscriptions have been paid.

The fifth section provides that transient newspapers and magazines shall be carried in the mails at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part of two ounces. Finally it is provided that the act shall take effect on the first day of next July.

To Preserve Eyesight.

The eye, of all organs of the body, is the most delicate and beautiful, the most fearfully and wonderfully made; and if we remember that it is subject to over forty different diseases, any one of which may derange or even destroy it, it is surely only a plain duty to do everything we can to retain the blessing of good sight.

When your eyes are at all weak, never work or read in the twilight, and never go out in very bright sunshine, especially if the ground is covered with snow. But in Greenland, a traveler writes, after shooting for five or six hours on the ice, we used always to come on board as hungry as hawks, but blind as moles. We were all right while on the snow, but the steward had to lead us to the table and assist us in eating. In about two hours we came round again. This snow blindness is caused in a great measure by extreme contraction of the pupil. Cold water to the eyes and a few whiffs of chloroform tend to dispel it.

Color blindness is rather a strange affection, and any one so afflicted should never attempt to learn to be an artist, a signal man, or a sailor. However, this affection is often more apparent than real. It is not so much that the man does not know the difference in the colors as that he forgets to name them aright.

Surely it is unnecessary for us here to raise voice against that silly and most pernicious habit that some young ladies have of dilating the pupil with belladonna or solution of atropine before going to a party or ball. That it is done, and pretty frequently too, we have had ample means of ascertaining. A more certain way of spoiling the eyesight could hardly be devised; let those who doubt me try it for one season, and see, as the blind man said.

Regular living, temperance, a sufficient amount of both bodily and mental exertion, early hours, and the bath are the chief preservatives to the eyesight.

The Alabama Claims Bill.

The following is the text of the bill recently introduced by Senator Sargent in the United States Senate, and now under consideration by the committee on the judiciary:

Be it enacted, etc., That in any case pending before the court of commissioners of Alabama claims for the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit, it shall be the duty of said court, after it shall have determined the value of said vessel and outfit, to add twenty-five per cent. thereto, and render a judgment in the sum for the amount thus ascertained.

Sec. 2. That where a judgment has heretofore been rendered by said court for the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit, said court shall, on motion of the counsel for the claimants or claimants, render an additional judgment in his, her, or their favor for a sum equal to twenty-five per centum of the value of such vessel and outfit.

Sec. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore rendered by said court, the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to pay interest at the rate of six instead of four per centum per annum, and upon all judgments hereafter rendered, said court shall report the amount of interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum. Provided, that, in cases where interest has already been paid at the rate of four per centum per annum, two per centum per annum additional interest shall be paid by the secretary of the treasury.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

"You have lost your little hatchet," is the polite way of telling a man what he is, when he is one.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins